





FRESNO will be the most important railway center in the interior of California within twelve months.

FRESNO'S enterprising capitalists are taking a much needed rest. They will bloom again in the spring.

The Editorial Association of Southern California has postponed its annual meeting until February 11th.

From present indications the average planted to vines in Fresno county in 1890 will double that of any previous year.

It is now positively announced that a match has been made between Sullivan and Jackson, the fight to take place in San Francisco within five months.

While New York City has had over 100,000 cases of grippe so far, not over one dozen deaths have resulted from that cause. Not a very dangerous disease surely.

The reported sale of the 70 Canal to Alta Irrigation District was premature. No sale has been effected, but negotiations are yet on between the canal company and the district.

This tariff is not considered a tax in Louisiana, where sugar is the leading product. "Reduce the tariff on sugar half a cent," says the Democratic Mayor of New Orleans, "and New Orleans will be depopulated."

It will be a grand stroke of good fortune to California if the rate war now prevailing between Chicago and Missouri river points extends to the roads controlling the traffic between California and the Missouri river.

We should like to see the Eastern and Southern press until upon a feasible plan for the permanent settlement of the race troubles in the Southern States. The press can settle the question if it will take hold of the matter in earnest.

Since the importation of Chinese women was prohibited by the exclusion act, many Japanese women have been brought to this country for immoral purposes. So great has this curse become that steps are being taken to put an end to it.

The matter of providing additional school facilities for Fresno City should receive the early attention of the Board of Education. More school room will be needed before the end of the present year, and the Board should move in the matter at an early day.

The REPUBLICAN has won the first fall after a hard battle. A company has been organized to build a railroad up Kings river. Sufficient money has been paid up to show that the new company is in earnest, and we feel jubilant over the beginning.

Some of the leading Democratic papers of New York are arguing that Maine and New Hampshire are the only men available for nomination by the Republicans for President in 1892. In this respect the Republicans seem to lead their opponents by a clear majority of two.

An Eastern firm has contracted with the Pomona fruit company to purchase 650,000 quart cans of fruit annually for three years. There is nothing to prevent Fresno having a canning of like capacity and sale if some of our capitalists will take the matter in hand.

Stanley urges the building of a railway in Africa, claiming that 500 miles of road will open up three great river basins covering an area of 2,370,000 square miles, and containing a native population of 80,000,000. The railroad would connect this interior region with the sea coast.

FIRE TRADERS look at this. United States exports of iron and steel manufactures for year ending June 30, 1889, \$21,158,077. United States imports of iron and steel manufactures, except tinplate, which we do not make, \$21,155,143. Excess of exports \$327.—The Fresno.

ORCHARD and vineyard planting has a boom in the San Joaquin valley this season. Fresno county will lead all the other counties with from 8000 to 10,000 acres, judging from indications. Tulare, Kern and Merced counties combined will about equal Fresno's acreage of planting.

ONE of the most serious obstacles the progress of our country has encountered is the fact that too many of our local capitalists are losing their money instead of investing it in business enterprises. More money flows on the back of the man who follows money than on the back of the man who follows industry.

MERCED county people will plant a large area to orchard and vineyard this season. Sheriff Warfield of that county, while in Fresno last week, purchased 160,000 choice raisin grape cuttings, all of which will be planted by the Merced Land and Fruit Company, a corporation of which Mr. Warfield is a member.

With contract prices for street work nearly double what they were twelve months ago, it should be the faithful effort of the supervising officials to see that all grading is most thoroughly done. Some of the streets recently graded and curbed do not reflect credit either upon the contractor or the supervisor of the work.

COUNTRY roads are in very bad condition at present. Voters who defeated the bonds a few weeks ago should not feel bad about this matter, however, as the rating of \$100,000 worth of bonds, which would have required \$220,000 of the people's money to pay off, would have made no difference in the present condition of the roads.

CALIFORNIA is rapidly becoming one of the leading states of the Union in point of organized military strength. Another regiment has been formed, composed of one company each at Pomona, San Bernardino, Riverside and Santa Ana and two at San Diego. It will be known as the Ninth Infantry Regiment, Fourth Brigade, National Guard of California.

THE COMING STORM.

Republican ideas are spreading rapidly throughout Europe. The overthrow of the empire in Brazil caused intense feeling and suppressed excitement not only in Portugal and Spain, but even in Germany and England. In view of this situation of affairs the outcome of England's present quarrel with Portugal is a matter of the utmost concern to every monarch in Europe. Should Portugal stand upon what she claims to be her rights, and England resort to war, there can be no doubt of the immediate outcome. With her superior naval and military forces, England will crush the present Government of Portugal as a hungry dog would crush an egg, and this, in our opinion, will be the spark which will ignite the whole of Europe.

The present monarchial government of Portugal will give way to one of republican form. Spain can almost surely be relied upon to follow suit. Bismarck seems to be the only monarchial statesman who grasps the situation and who has the courage to speak out. The German Chancellor is alarmed at the strength of republican agitation in the peninsula, and fears the result of the imposition of any humiliation upon the present Government of Portugal. He has advised the British Premier to deal gently with Portugal. It is not often that Bismarck assumes the part of peace-maker where German interests are not directly affected. He is anxious, for the sake of the present German Government, to prevent the further spread of republican ideas. The German socialists have been developing strength lately, and a character of strength which disturbs the Chancellor on account of its undeconstructive nature. Could the Republicans succeed in Spain and Portugal nothing short of a miracle could prevent the sweeping of republican ideas over the whole of Europe. The sentiment would gather force and strength with every onward step. Legions of armed troops would be of no avail in combating it, for soldiers are but men, and the same spirit animating their brethren in civil life would inspire them to throw off the yoke of monarchy and lend their aid in the establishment and maintenance of popular government. The German army above all others is least to be relied upon in a struggle of this kind, and no one knows this fact better than Bismarck. The system of compulsory education which has prevailed in Germany has filled the ranks of the army with men of thought and ideas as well as men of action. They would readily recognize the difference between loyalty to their country and loyalty to the reigning royal family, and the fatherland with popular government would receive their support almost to a man. No wonder, then, that Bismarck dreads a clash of arms between England and Portugal, a struggle that can only end in one way if it comes. England has gone so far that there is apparently no backing out for her, but the trouble may yet be averted or stayed off awhile by the Portuguese monarchy submitting to the demands of the English. The storm is sure to break sooner or later, however, and permanent peace can only be secured to Europe through the establishment of republics where monarchies now exist.

There is always more or less dissatisfaction caused by the selection of successors to government positions from which members of an opposing political party retire either willingly or unwillingly. The position of Internal Revenue Collector is one of considerable importance, and one that Democrats naturally expected, and Republicans had a right to expect, would be changed among the first appointments made. Months have been allowed to pass by while all of the Republican deputies, clerks and gaugers have been laid off and only Democrats retained. If Stanford, Vandever & Co. think this is right under a Republican administration they will wake up some of these fine mornings to a realization of the fact that the Republicans of California are not with them on this proposition. Inasmuch as all of the Republican deputies have been discharged, we do not think it out of place to ask that all the remaining Democratic officials be removed as fast as their terms of appointment run out.

It is worthy of remark, says the Charleston News and Courier, that the four Southern Senators, whose views upon the race problem were recently given to the public, insist upon it that the Government shall deal fairly with the negroes. It would be the best statesmanship and the lightest bestowal to the Government to make ample provisions for the restoration of the negro to the land of his fathers, from which he was so ruthlessly torn away by New England slave-dealers two hundred years ago. The negro, however, should not be sent back to Africa empty-handed, and in Africa should be under the protection of the United States Government. His wants should be so well supplied and the conditions of his emigration should be made so attractive that he will gladly go back to the place provided by Providence for him and his descendants.

ACCORDING to the annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, the value of precious metals produced in the states and territories west of the Missouri for 1889 was \$120,723,384, as against \$112,855,569 for the preceding year. The value of mineral products aside from gold, silver, copper and lead has also been great but no account is given except for the four precious metals named. The silver produced last year amounted to \$14,808,617, gold \$32,527,391, copper \$14,793,763, lead \$14,393,323. The most notable increase was in the value of the silver output of Colorado.

The Fresno water system, in so far as all mains and outfall sewer is concerned, is completed with the exception of about 100 feet, the pipe for which has not yet arrived, but which is daily expected. The work of putting in lateral branches will continue for some weeks yet without interruption. The City Trustees should now begin to study up points on the ditch in Fresno street, and as soon as the sewer mains are tested, lake positive steps to have the ditch removed or properly bricked in.

The REPUBLICAN has a suggestion to offer, for what it is worth. Some of our law-makers or fruit-growers may be able to improve upon it, and if any of them

FRESNO'S YOUNG MEN.

There are many young men in Fresno holding lucrative positions as clerks or salesmen who are not improving their opportunities by a good deal. There are dozens of this class who could, if they chose, become independent in a few years. The one aim of which many of them seem to be possessed at present is to secure their salary with the least possible effort, and as soon as they get it in their pockets make a bee-line for one of the private card rooms, where it soon finds its way into some other pocket or into the till of the nearest saloon to pay for refreshments consumed during the continuance of the game. Those who have no longing for cards or dice, may prefer expensive clothing and buggy rides behind fast steppers, or they may prefer to spend their evenings in company with adopted daughters of Fresno who are more fast than fair, while they indulge in late suppers, champagne and revelry.

THE PRESENT CONDITION.

On most of articles of domestic manufacture, where well established, says the American Economist, the consumer pays about one-half the price the same articles cost twenty years ago. Salt of domestic manufacture is purchasable at 20 cents per 250 pounds, that sold twenty years ago at \$2.50. The present price is less than the duty on foreign salt. Soda ash that cost \$15 per ton to import, with 50 per cent duty added, is selling now at \$23 per ton. The consumption of the country is about 175,000 tons yearly. There are made at Syracuse 50,000 tons annually. Window-glass is 50 per cent less in price than it was twenty years ago, and plate-glass that used to sell at \$2.50 per square foot can now be obtained at 75 cents per square foot. Bricks that were formerly imported at 28 to 33 cents per pound is now selling for domestic production at 6 1/2 cents per pound. Steel rails that sold in 1870 at \$106 per cord or \$138 gold per ton have sold within the year at \$26 to \$28 per ton, with duty \$17 per ton. Pig-iron is now cheaper under a protective tariff than at any time in the last fifty-five years. Cotton cloth is purchasable at any retail store in the country at about the duty charged on imported. The free-trader alleges that the cotton manufacturers in this country make enormous profits. The answer to this is that fifty-two cotton mills in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with \$33,182,000 capital, averaged annual dividends during the fourteen years from 1874 to 1887 of a trifle over 6 per cent. Carriage, body Brussels of foreign make, with crude colors and bad designs, that in 1861 were \$2.75 to \$3.50 per yard, can now be purchased of Philadelphia manufacturers, of original and chaste designs, fine color, at \$1.25 per yard, and ingrain carpets that sold in 1861 at \$1.25 to \$1.50 can now be purchased at 75 cents per yard.

Woolen blankets of American make, for army hospital use were offered to the late Secretary of War of quality superior to the foreign at 30 cents per pair more than the Government paid for foreign blankets that were imported free of duty. Steel fourteen-inch fish, that were formerly imported at 47 per dozen, 10 per cent off, with duty \$2.50, are now selling at \$2 to \$2.10 for American make, or 40 to 50 cents less than the duty. Woolen clothing can be purchased in New York of equal quality, finish and color as cheaply as in London or Liverpool. The list of articles that are indefinitely extended, showing a reduction in the price of most articles in twenty years. An increase in thirty of 42 per cent in wages and a decrease in price, of nearly everything the American consumer buys, of 50 per cent, is a result quite unlike the free-trader's theory. On more than 65 per cent of the \$220,000,000 duties collected on imports the foreigner pays the duty in the diminished net price of which he sells his goods and the money goes into the United States Treasury. For illustration: 1. Minnesota and a Canadian farmer each send the same quantity of wheat to the New York market, where wheat is worth 31 per bushel. The duty on the Canadian wheat is 20 cents per bushel, which the New York consignee pays and charges to the Canadian farmer, netting him 80 cents against \$1 which the Minnesota farmer receives. The result is similar on all articles where we control the market. Still with all these wonderful advantages attained under the protective policy the free trader is not happy. "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory."

Land planted to orchard or vineyard never yields any returns the first year, and the owner not only incurs heavy expense in setting the trees or vines, but is short off from using the land for any other crop. We believe that the expropriation of the land from taxation the first year after planting would be just. The second and third years after planting the crop will in most cases pay the expense of taking care of the orchard or vineyard, and for those years the land should be taxed but no additional value should be put upon it on account of the trees and vines. The rapid increase in orchard and vineyard would more than compensate the state by making up in after years the taxes remitted during the first three years. It may be found necessary to extend to the Legislature power to pass such an act, by Constitutional amendment, but we do not think so. Such an act ought to be passed, no matter what else we may have to accomplish it.

CRIZZOS of Southern California are always on the alert to push their section to the front. No sooner was the idea of establishing immigration agencies at Seattle and Tacoma mentioned by the Fresno papers than our Los Angeles neighbors set about to profit by the suggestion, and unless we take immediate action that city will slip in ahead of Fresno and reap the cream of the benefit to be derived from that source.

But little soil in this country is now too wet to plow, notwithstanding the heavy rains during the month of December and the first week of January. The area seeded to grain will probably be greater this season than last, and prices of small grain correspondingly lower after harvest. Yet people will continue to raise grain.

THE El Verano Vitigraphe man knows a good article when he reads it, and he does not scruple to reproduce it in the columns of his paper. Generally speaking, he manages to give credit for the borrowed ideas, but he has an inconsiderate habit of crediting all the best horticultural articles copied from THE REPUBLICAN to our twilight contemporary. We suppose this is because our twilight contemporary employs a high-priced horticultural editor to write such articles, while we grind out our own editorials upon horticultural matters as well as those touching upon social and political problems of the day. There is nothing like a reputation away from home.

THE pack of tomatoes in the United States last year amounted to 2,970,705 cases, a falling off of 371,372 cases. Fresno ought to have a fruit and vegetable cannery.

FRESNO'S YOUNG MEN.

There are many young men in Fresno holding lucrative positions as clerks or salesmen who are not improving their opportunities by a good deal. There are dozens of this class who could, if they chose, become independent in a few years. The one aim of which many of them seem to be possessed at present is to secure their salary with the least possible effort, and as soon as they get it in their pockets make a bee-line for one of the private card rooms, where it soon finds its way into some other pocket or into the till of the nearest saloon to pay for refreshments consumed during the continuance of the game. Those who have no longing for cards or dice, may prefer expensive clothing and buggy rides behind fast steppers, or they may prefer to spend their evenings in company with adopted daughters of Fresno who are more fast than fair, while they indulge in late suppers, champagne and revelry.

All of the young men of this city are not wholly given up to the pleasures of the present, after their own peculiar fancies or appetites, however. Some few of them are looking forward to and preparing for the future. Would that their numbers were greater!

With the possibilities surrounding the young men of Fresno, under ordinary circumstances they ought to acquire sufficient wealth before the age of 35 to enable them to enjoy life in a comfortable way, free from manual labor. Fruit lands are yet within the reach of any industrious young man, no matter whether he has any ready money or not, if he has a steady position at fair wages. The young man who cannot live in Fresno and pay all expenses necessary to incur in maintaining an honorable livelihood with \$9 per week ought to go to Europe, where he can. Young men who receive from \$15 to \$25 per week ought, therefore, save from \$10 to \$16 per week, according to the position occupied and salary received. Six dollars per week saved would enable the investment of \$300 at the end of the first year. This would enable the young man to make the first payment of 25 per cent on a ten-acre tract at \$100 per acre. He would also have \$50 left with which to meet the semi-annual interest on deferred payments. At the end of the second year another 25 per cent on the purchase price can be paid, and a similar amount also at the end of the third year. At the end of the fourth year the remainder of the purchase price can be paid; and money enough borrowed on the land to plant it to either orchard or vineyard and take care of the place until it comes into bearing. The third season from planting, the crop from the place will pay off the mortgage, and the young man, who will then be seven years older than when he undertook the enterprise, will have a permanent source of revenue. If ten acres is not enough to satisfy the ambition of a young man, he can acquire an additional ten acres as soon as he has paid out the first ten, but ten acres will yield \$2000 a year net, and even a man with a family can manage to live quite easily on such an income. It is a perpetual cash crop at even \$25 a week clear out of sight, while \$15 a week is nowhere. And remember, young men, that the basis of the figures above is only \$15 per week.

UP KINGS RIVER.

While the Minarete, Fresno & Monterey railroad scheme is being quietly worked out by competent men in charge of it, and the proposed Hanford & Fresno line, the Centerville, Fresno & West Park line, the Stockton, Fresno & Central, the Pacific-Wildcat-Pullman line, the Southern Pacific West Side line and the Fresno & Pine Ridge road on paper are permitted to lie in undisturbed inaction, the Fresno City and Fresno county, it is completed the better it will be for Fresno City and Fresno county.

From this city to a point some distance in the foothills the roadbed would be through a section of very level country, where the expense of building and operating forty miles of railroad would not be excessive. The remaining twenty-five or thirty miles of road would contain some moderately heavy grades, and would of course be more expensive to build and operate than that portion traversing the plains.

Representatives of an Eastern syndicate are now in Fresno, and have been here for several days looking into this particular matter, and if Fresno people will unite in an effort to secure the building of this line to the mountains work will be commenced with vigor within sixty days. THE REPUBLICAN has waited patiently for the projectors of the Pine Ridge & Fresno line to make some effort to show the public that they were in earnest when they said they could and would build that road. Now we feel that they ought to give way and unite their energies with the community at large and aid in the building of a line up Kings river—a road that will sooner or later become a part of a direct line from the center of the great San Joaquin valley to Chicago.

ENCOURAGE ENTERPRISE.

There is general complaint among the fruit-growers of the state that their young orchards and vineyards are unjustly taxed. The complaint is well founded, and the practice of assessing newly planted orchards and vineyards has a tendency to discourage the planting of trees and vines, and in this way retard the growth of the fruit industry and the consequent prosperity of the state. As will be seen by a circular issued by the State Board of Equalization, backed up by an opinion of the Attorney-General, both of which are reproduced elsewhere in this issue, assessors have no alternative now in the performance of their duty. They must assess all trees and vines, and the person owning them must pay the taxes. That this is unjust taxation is readily admitted by men of every pursuit and calling, yet few of them are willing to remedy the matter by a puzzle even to aspiring statesmen.

FRESNO is to have another bank at an early date. It will be established with New York capital, but will probably be managed by a local board of directors. Our city has already five banking houses, with a paid up capital aggregating \$950,000 and available resources which amounted to over \$2,790,000 on the first of the present month. There is no pressing need for another bank here at present, but as Fresno is destined to be the great inland city of California, it is perhaps well enough to concentrate capital here as rapidly as possible.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

What to do with the colored population of the South, so as to secure those people in the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and liberties guaranteed them under the amendments to the Constitution, and at the same time remove all cause for jealousy, persecution and tyranny on the part of the whites, is a problem that many a statesman has tried in vain to solve.

In dealing with this question, nearly every one who has suggested a means of ameliorating the conditions of the colored race has committed the fatal error of supposing that they can continue to live in the Southern States. Under no circumstances can the negroes live upon terms of equality and as neighbors with their former masters. Such a condition is unnatural, and it is unreasonable to expect it.

The first and vital point to be considered, therefore, is distribution of the present colored population of the South over territory enough to permanently insure a predominance of the whites. The natural habitation of the colored race is south of the fortieth parallel, especially on the western continent, and it would be a great mistake to hold out any inducements for a general emigration of negroes to the northern tier of states, no matter how badly any of the newly organized or prospective states may desire population. Missouri, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California can provide homes for a few hundred thousand colored people with advantage to the South, to the colored people and to the states in which they would settle. But the surplus colored population of the Southern States cannot find homes in any other section of the Union in dominant numbers without engendering a feeling of hostility on the part of the whites that will sooner or later result in race conflicts. How, then, can the South be relieved without imposing a burden upon some other section of the country?

When the greatest soldier of modern times was President of the United States, he urged the annexation of San Domingo. This island contains two rival governments, neither with any recognized influence either at home or abroad, the one occupying the western portion of the island being known as the Republic of Hayti and that exercising jurisdiction over the eastern portion being known as the Republic of San Domingo. The entire island contains an area of 30,799 square miles, and an estimated population of about 850,000, one-third of which is white and the remainder negroes, Indians and mixed races. The island is one of the most fertile pieces of country in the known world, and its productions are tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, ginger, cocoa, hides, wax, dyewoods and other articles with which the colored people of our own country are familiar. Great was known to the world only as a military genius at the time he so strenuously advocated the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, and it was urged at the time that his judgment was based upon military theories alone; that the avowed policy of our country was one of peace, and that the acquisition of outlying territory would invite rather than discourage hostilities. His unerring military judgment may have been clouded by island of vital importance to this country as an outpost, but it is most probable that the controlling thought that influenced President Grant in his efforts to secure the productive island was the necessity he already saw arising for providing for the surplus colored population of the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

THE REPUBLICAN is being congratulated on all sides and by men of all parties because of the stand it has taken against the willful waste of public funds which has characterized the administration of some of the public affairs of the county. The rapacity of the constabulary hordes has been in a measure suppressed, and the effort now being made to put a check upon extravagance in higher places and an astonishing disregard of methods plainly prescribed by law, will surely meet with success. In fact the flagrant disregard of law is so plain that a change of methods cannot be avoided. The people feel the burden of taxation and they will not longer submit to the impositions which have been placed upon them without authority of law or justice.

THE San Francisco Post of last Saturday contains an excellent likeness of Hon. J. F. Rowell, of Illinois, recently appointed Chairman of the Committee on Elections by Speaker Reed. Captain Rowell is a brother of Dr. Chester Rowell of Fresno. He is now serving his fourth term in Congress, and as chairman of the important committee above named will be in position to exercise an influence that will be felt throughout the whole country in favor of cleaner election methods.

FRESH quality California evaporated apples are selling at 20 cents per pound in New York. The market for this fruit cannot be overstocked.

SHUT THE GATES.

Foreign immigration to the United States during the year 1889 shows a decided falling off from the numbers registered during preceding years. In spite of the falling off in numbers, the arrivals at the port of New York alone are enough to make a large city, their numbers being equal to the population of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco. They are more numerous than the population of either Nevada, Oregon, Florida, Rhode Island, Delaware or Colorado at the time of the census of 1880. Their numbers are, moreover, only a portion of those arriving in the country. The total arrivals at New York for the year number 315,228, and arrivals at all other ports will equal one-third of this number, or a population greater than any two congressional districts in the country. In comparison with the arrivals of previous years the numbers for 1889 do not seem large, yet when they are studied by themselves one begins to realize their immensity. In 1881 foreigners coming into this country numbered 720,045. The following year 730,349 came. The number gradually fell off until 1887, in which year 516,633 aliens found their way into this country in search of employment and homes. The report that the character of the immigration has greatly improved in the past year is encouraging. The investigations by the Congressional Committee of 1883 doubtless frightened the immigration agents, and disturbed the plans of those governments who were conniving at schemes designed to push their pauper and criminal classes off on the United States. The class of people unloaded upon this country by European governments in the past decade has given cause for the keenest anxiety, and has stirred up the resentment of the American people. Congressional action has been slow in this matter, but since the President took occasion to mention it so prominently in his first annual message, it is to be hoped that suitable action will not be long delayed.

The improvement in the character and falling off in numbers of the tide of immigration pouring into our country during the past year does not relieve the need for action by Congress. It should be made impossible for the dumping process to be renewed at any time in the future. A nation has the right to choose what people it will receive, and also to elect under what conditions. The time has long since passed away when our country needed to welcome with open arms any one as a valuable addition to its resources. We have no encouragement to offer to immigrants from strange lands. There are laborers enough already in the country to do all the work, hence the newcomer must at once enter into competition with those already here. With the present industrial conditions prevailing in the country it is not surprising to hear murmurs of discontent among the laboring classes. The real source of this complaint lies in unrestricted immigration, and the time has arrived to close the gates against further immigration of foreign laborers. Our country has been over generous to aliens already. Let us now seek to improve the conditions of those here, and impose such restrictions as will discourage the immigration of others.

A TEACHER'S Institute should be something more than a mutual admiration society, although newspapers occasionally make it appear as such by holding out taffy only in reporting their proceedings. But a newspaper does its work honestly only when it criticizes as well as praises, and to fair criticism there should be no more objection than there is to merited praise. The Institute which has just adjourned saw fit to deprecate the criticisms of the press. If this resolution afforded the least satisfaction to any member of the Institute it has served its only purpose. So far as the press is concerned it is as harmless as a zephyr from a garden of roses. But the teachers would better sustain their reputation for practical wisdom by accepting in the spirit in which they are given criticisms which can hardly be otherwise than friendly to a class of citizens so useful as those who have charge of our public schools. THE REPUBLICAN detailed a reporter a gentleman whom it believed to be competent to intelligently praise or criticize the work of the Institute as its merits demanded, and by the comments of well-informed teachers and disinterested visitors that opinion is sustained.

THE California boy Joseph McAniffe is spilling to meet some of the crack heavy-weight pugilists of the world, but seems unable to get a match on with any of them. He has a pretty clean score as a fighter, having beaten some of the leading sluggers of the whole country, among the number being Taddy Ryan, Tom Lees, Frank Glover, Mike Brennan, Pat Killen and others. His one defeat was at the hands of Peter Jackson, the colored champion, but in that fight McAniffe labored under the disadvantage of improper training, over confidence and carelessness, and was also very deficient in his knowledge of ring tactics. Notwithstanding odds against him McAniffe made a plucky fight of thirty-four rounds before he succumbed to the superior science of Jackson, who whipped Cardiff in eight rounds, Godfrey in three and Jim Smith in two. Both Killen and Slavin have been challenged to fight McAniffe, but neither will accept. John's only chance seems to be to wait until Sullivan and Jackson meet and then challenge the winner. He has improved greatly since his battle with Jackson and is anxious to meet him again.

With the completion of the railroad to Kings River Canyon, Fresno county will become the most desirable place of residence on the face of the earth. It will then be possible to enjoy any degree of climate known from the hot, dry, sunny beach of Naples in summer to the cold and dreary snowbanks of Quebec in winter. All this diversity of climate will be attainable within the borders of Fresno county during the summer months within a single day's travel.

OVERLOOKS and terrible winter storms are sweeping over the ice-fettered East, leaving death and suffering in their path. Sunday night at St. Louis blocks of residences were demolished, causing several deaths and many injuries. About the same time two or three towns in Kentucky were wrecked and lives and property destroyed. All over the northwest telegraph lines are blown down and trains blocked by drifting snow. It is

ROADS OF THE FUTURE.

Good roads are a matter of great importance to any section of country, and where the whole surface of the country is a soft sandy loam like the valley lands of Fresno county are, the matter assumes more importance than where there is sufficient clay or heavy soil to make a firm roadbed. The cost of building first-class public highways in this valley will probably deter the different counties from engaging in such work until they are very thickly populated. But as Fresno has for years continued to lead all of her rivals in the march of development and progress, she will naturally be expected to set the pace when it comes to building public highways.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Sub-Treasury at San Francisco holds \$40,000,000 of Government money at present, and there is nothing to pay this money out for on this coast. It is the accumulated surplus of receipts over expenditures for a long period of years, and what to do with it seems to be a question quite difficult to solve. To transport it to the East would entail enormous expense, and would only increase the amount of wealth already stored in other depositories. The Secretary of the Treasury has hit upon a plan for getting a portion of this money into circulation again, but his idea we fear will not go very far toward accomplishing the desired object. The Secretary has made no order authorizing the Sub-Treasurers of the East to accept deposits and issue drafts upon the Sub-Treasurer of San Francisco when a man desires to transfer his money from an Eastern state to California. This will be a great convenience to Eastern capitalists who desire to transfer some of their money to this state, but the plan will probably not even succeed in disbursing the money as rapidly as it is being collected or deposited at the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, say nothing of the vast amount already accumulated. Some other means must be provided, and the sooner Congress arrives at this conclusion the better it will be for the Pacific Coast.

The building of several first-class vessels for the United States Navy at San Francisco will relieve the Navy at the Sub-Treasury to the extent of a few millions of dollars, no doubt, and the purchase of a site and the erection of a postoffice building in that city will also provide for the judicious expenditure of at least a million and a half more. California's Congressmen are grossly neglecting their duties, and very favorable opportunities, in not urging measures calculated to distribute a portion of the surplus now stored in the San Francisco branch of the Treasury so as to greatly benefit the people of California. Cities like Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, Fresno, Sacramento, San Jose and Stockton are entitled to some consideration in this matter. In every city in the state where the free delivery system is in operation the Government should purchase sites and erect postoffice buildings. In addition to buildings for this purpose in all of the cities named above, another United States District Court should be established in this state with Fresno as the center. The postoffice building erected here should be a large and imposing structure, worthy of the rank center of the world, and the upper floor of the same building could be designed for and used as the District Courtroom. Here is a legitimate means of disbursing the people's money, and the press of the state should fire a broadside into our Congressional delegation that will bring every member to his feet with a desire to do something practical in bringing about general prosperity in California. There is too much money locked up in the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, and the best way to get it into general circulation again is for the Government to adopt a liberal policy in the erection of needed public buildings on this coast. This will not only put the money in circulation among the people, but will encourage private enterprises.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

The shipment of freight from Fresno during the year 1889 amounted to 37,792,690 pounds. Malware is second on the list in this county and makes an excellent showing with a shipment of 37,000,000 pounds during 1889. Fresno has an estimated population of 12,000, while Malware claims only 1200. If this shipment from this place does not equal that from Fresno five years hence, then the Mercury is a false prophet.—Malware Mercury.

We admire the spirit which prompted the Mercury to put itself on record as above, even though its figures and comparison is misleading in the extreme. Last year the principal item in Malware's export consisted of 4,151,700 pounds of brick, two-thirds of this amount being shipped to Fresno. During the same period only 323,240 pounds of brick were shipped from Fresno. Malware is credited with having shipped 17,460,000 pounds of forest products and Fresno 2,135,400 pounds, although it is a well known fact that no lumber is produced within forty miles of either place. After deducting the amount of brick and lumber shipped from the two points, we find that Malware shipped 16,382,100 pounds of produce, 11,660,100 pounds being wheat and barley, and Fresno shipped 51,333,750 pounds of orchard, farm and vineyard products, the principal items being wheat and barley 16,249,400 pounds; raisins 9,819,100 pounds; flour and millstuffs 4,754,900 pounds; dried fruit 3,872,500 pounds; wine 2,933,400 pounds; live stock 3,180,000 pounds. In the shipment of brick and lumber Malware probably will lead Fresno for some years to come, as this city not only has all of the brick burned at home but has annually brought up and used the majority of kilns burned at other railroad points in the county. Malware is growing rapidly, as is every other town in the county, but she will never approach any nearer to Fresno as a shipping point than last year's figures indicated, even counting such items as brick and forest products in the aggregate amount of produce exported.

In addition to changing his place of residence from San Francisco to Reno, Nevada, F. G. Newlands has also changed his politics. He deserts free trade Democracy and comes out squarely as a protectionist and Republican. Possessed of great wealth, and always a liberal contributor to campaign funds of his party, Mr. Newlands will be sadly missed by the followers of Boss Buckley.

OVER 116,000 people have visited the railway exhibit known as "California on Wheels," now making a tour of the Southern States, and more than ten times as many will probably pass through the cars before they return to this state. After making a tour of the South the cars will be taken through all the principal cities of the North.

THE price of fuel continues to go up. It will not be long when the railroad is completed up Kings river.

ROADS OF THE FUTURE.

Good roads are a matter of great importance to any section of country, and where the whole surface of the country is a soft sandy loam like the valley lands of Fresno county are, the matter assumes more importance than where there is sufficient clay or heavy soil to make a firm roadbed. The cost of building first-class public highways in this valley will probably deter the different counties from engaging in such work until they are very thickly populated. But as Fresno has for years continued to lead all of her rivals in the march of development and progress, she will naturally be expected to set the pace when it comes to building public highways.

In several of the Eastern states the subject of road making receives much attention, and some valuable







